L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	0	(QoS or quality adj of adj service) same (service adj level or service adj level adj agreement) same protocol adj type adj request	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 16:45
2	0	(QoS or quality adj of adj service) same (service adj level or service adj level adj agreement) same (protocol adj type adj request)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 16:46
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4	50	(QoS or quality adj of adj service) same (service adj level or service adj level adj agreement) and (type adj request)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:50
8	0	((mixe$4 or multiple or differrent) adj platform$4) same (type near3 request) and ((service or application) adj (classif$9 or categor$6)) and protocol$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 16:49
11	32	((mixe$4 or multiple or differrent) adj (platform$4 or protocol)) and (type near3 request) and ((service or application) adj (classif$9 or categor$6))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 16:50
5	2	(QoS or quality adj of adj service) same (service adj level or service adj level adj agreement) and (type adj request) same client same server	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 16:56
12	245	(QoS or quality adj of adj service) same (service adj level or service adj level adj agreement) and (transaction or request near4 type)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 16:55
13	136	(QoS or quality adj of adj service) same (service adj level or service adj level adj agreement) and ((transaction or request) near4 type)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 16:55
15	0	(QoS or quality adj of adj service) same (service adj level or service adj level adj agreement) and ((transaction or request) near4 type).ab.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 16:55
16	1	(QoS or quality adj of adj service) same (type adj request) same client same server	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 16:56
18	98	(QoS or quality adj of adj service) and ((transaction or request) near4 type) same client same server	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 16:57
20	1	(QoS or quality adj of adj service) and ((transaction or request) near4 type) same client same server.ab.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:50
14	9	client same server same (QoS or quality adj of adj service) same (service adj level or service adj level adj agreement) and ((transaction or request) near4 type)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 16:59
21	0	(QoS or quality adj of adj service) same (service adj level or service adj level adj agreement) and (type adj request).ab.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:03
6	2	client same server same (type near3 request) same ((service or application) adj (classif$9 or categor$6))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:03
7	6	client same server same (type near3 request) and ((service or application) adj (classif$9 or categor$6)) and policy adj rule$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:04
9	32	((mixe$4 or multiple or differrent) adj platform$4) and (type near3 request) and ((service or application) adj (classif$9 or categor$6)) and protocol$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:32
22	0	((mixe$4 or multiple or differrent) adj platform$4) and (type near3 request) and ((service or application) adj (classif$9 or categor$6)) and (compati$6 adj application)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:33
23	28	((mixe$4 or multiple or differrent) adj platform$4) and (type near3 request) and ((service or application) adj (classif$9 or categor$6)) and (compati$6 near4 application)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:33
10	32	((mixe$4 or multiple or differrent) adj (platform$4 or protocol)) and (type near3 request) and ((service or application) adj (classif$9 or categor$6)) and protocol$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:34
19	16	(QoS or quality adj of adj service) same ((transaction or request) near4 type) same client same server	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:34

17	13	(QoS or quality adj of adj service) and (type adj request) same client same server	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:44
24	44	((classif$4 or categor$6) adj (type adj4 (request$4 or transaction$2)))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:51
25	0	((classif$4 or categor$6) adj (type adj4 (request$4 or transaction$2))) same client same server	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:51
26	17	((classif$4 or categor$6) adj (type adj4 (request$4 or transaction$2))) and client same server	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:55
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28	1	6253248.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:56
29	1	5812768.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; IBM_TDB	2004/01/09 17:56

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Total Assignments: 1

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Assignment: 1

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The 7 Layers of the OSI Model

The OSI, or Open System Interconnection, model defines a networking framework fc implementing protocols in seven layers. Control is passed from one layer to the next, starting at the application layer in one station, proceeding to the bottom layer, over th channel to the next station and back up the hierarchy.

Application (Layer 7)	This layer supports <u>application</u> and end-user processes. Communication partners are identified, quality of service is identified, user <u>authentication</u> and privacy are considered, and any constraints on data <u>syntax</u> are identified. Everything at this layer is application-specific. This layer provides application services for fil transfers, <u>e-mail</u>, and other <u>network</u> <u>software</u> services. <u>Telnet</u> and <u>FTP</u> are applications that exist entirely in the application level. <u>Tiered application architectures</u> are part of this layer.
Presentation (Layer 6)	This layer provides independence from differences in data representation (e.g., <u>encryption</u>) by translating from application to network format, and vice versa. The presentation layer works to transform data into the form that the application layer can accept. This layer formats and encrypts data to be sent across a network, providing freedom from compatibility problems. It is sometimes called the *syntax layer*.
Session (Layer 5)	This layer establishes, manages and terminates connections betwee applications. The session layer sets up, coordinates, and terminates conversations, exchanges, and dialogues between the applications : each end. It deals with session and connection coordination.

h   eb   e   e   e   c   c   ef   e

Transport (Layer 4)	This layer provides transparent transfer of data between end system or hosts, and is responsible for end-to-end error recovery and flow control. It ensures complete data transfer.
Network (Layer 3)	This layer provides switching and routing technologies, creating logical paths, known as virtual circuits, for transmitting data from node to node. Routing and forwarding are functions of this layer, a well as addressing, internetworking, error handling, congestion control and packet sequencing.
Data Link (Layer 2)	At this layer, data packets are encoded and decoded into bits. It furnishes transmission protocol knowledge and management and handles errors in the physical layer, flow control and frame synchronization. The data link layer is divided into two sublayers: The Media Access Control (MAC) layer and the Logical Link Control (LLC) layer. The MAC sublayer controls how a computer the network gains access to the data and permission to transmit it. The LLC layer controls frame synchronization, flow control and error checking.
Physical (Layer 1)	This layer conveys the bit stream - electrical impulse, light or radio signal -- through the network at the electrical and mechanical level It provides the hardware means of sending and receiving data on a carrier, including defining cables, cards and physical aspects. Fast Ethernet, RS232, and ATM are protocols with physical layer components.

h   eb   e   e   c   c   ef   e

THE 7 LAYERS OF OSI

TRANSMIT   **RECEIVE**

DATA   USER   DATA

Application layer

Presentation layer

Session layer

Transport layer

Network layer

Data link layer

Physical layer

PHYSICAL LINK
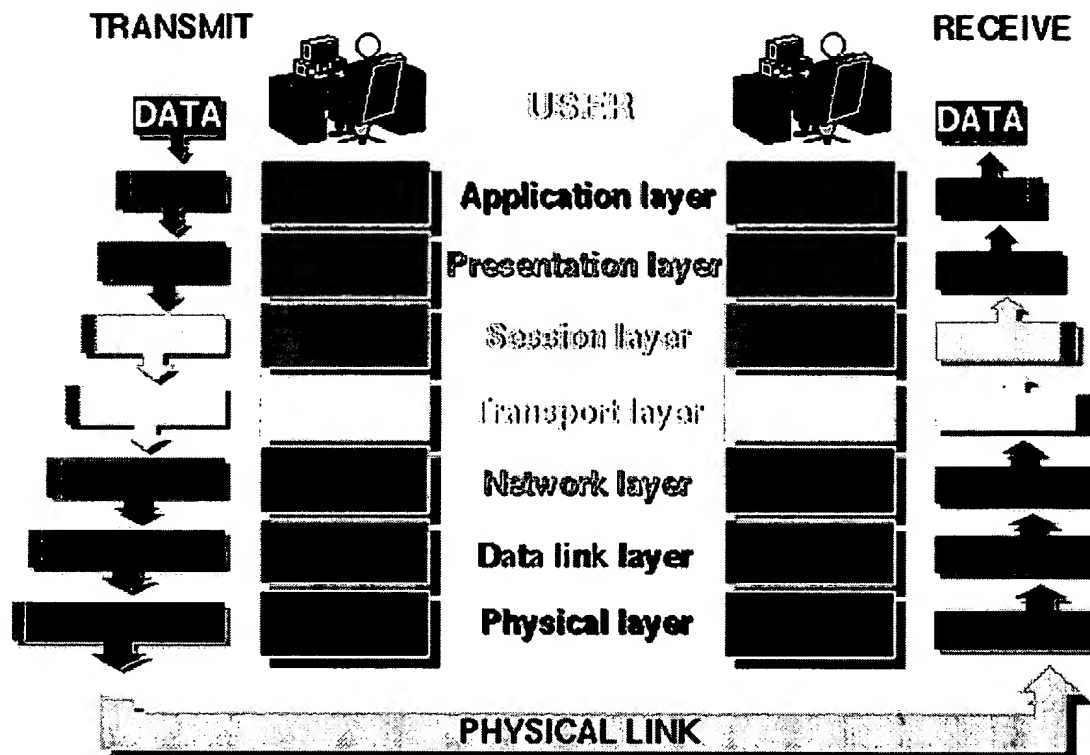
This graphic is taken from The Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics.

h   eb   e   e   c   c   ef   e